

Reporting World

BUTTE, June 22.—All arrangements have been made for the rock drilling contest which is to take place to-morrow, Sunday, afternoon at Columbia gardens. The number of entries and the quality of the men entering insure a lively contest. The prize amount to \$500. This will be the first rock drilling event in Butte in more than a year. The bicycle tournament has been set for July 3 and 4, and work is actively progressing on the new track at the athletic grounds. The track is nearly completed and will surely be completed in ample time for the tournament. It is estimated that the track will cost nearly \$5,000, and the tournament will mark the opening of the Wheelmen's Park. Wheelmen will be present from Salt Lake, Spokane and all Montana points to contest for the prizes of \$1,000.

At this stage it seems likely that the Never Sweats will again be entitled to be called the champion baseball club of Butte. It has not yet lost a game this season, keeping up the enviable record of last year, and all the members of the club seem to be in as good condition as the ever were.

Letters were to-day received by Manager Stivers of the Butte Football team from the managers of the football teams of the Denver Athletic club and the Chicago Athletic association, the former suggesting the Saturday before Thanksgiving day for a game at Denver and the Chicago association giving its itinerary for the fall games as follows: Denver on Nov. 2 and Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Butte and Minneapolis, playing in Butte about the middle of the month. The Chicago team has proved itself a four-time winner, having defeated Captain Stagg's famous team of the University of Chicago last year on three different occasions, the last time by a score of 30 to 6. They have some famous ex-collegiate players, among them being ex-Captain Camp of the University of Pennsylvania, Alvard of Harvard, Hayworth and Henry of Yale and Stevenson of Perdue. A game with them in Butte would draw as large a crowd as the approaching contest with the Omaha eleven, when the capacity of the new grounds now in course of erection in Butte by the football club will be taxed to its utmost.

Photographs of individual members of the Omaha team are expected here daily, and will be placed on exhibition as soon as they are received. The Butte men are training faithfully for the coming struggle, and they expect to encounter even a stronger team than that which administered the overwhelming defeat last fall. Sam Hill, who played in that game, as well as D. E. Heller, both feel that they owe the visitors a grudge which can only be wiped out on a victorious field, and they are trying for place on the home team.

The new football grounds are nearly completed. The fence, which is the last thing to construct, will be up in a very few days. There are 300 feet of seats in tiers on the west side of the field, so that the sun and wind will be in the backs of the spectators.

The Walkerville team is lining up against the Buttes every night and serve to give the regular eleven first-class practice. The training of the home eleven is very severe, as they realize that they are to fight the fight of their existence as a team. W. L. Armstrong has been appointed assistant manager and Bert Smith scribe of the Butte club.

Anaconda is one of the best towns in the state of Montana for the enjoyment of a ride on a bicycle. The light for good roads which wheelmen are compelled to make in other sections of the country before they are able to take any comfort in riding is here unnecessary, for no kinder path is better than the average Montana highway when the weather is at all favorable.

There are no steep hills to climb in spinning about Anaconda, only a gentle incline, which requires a little extra exertion, and then the rider is at the top and may coast back again at ease, and with the comforting assurance that he will not pitch headlong down a precipice or land in a ditch, unless some breakage occurs in his machine or a dog gets in his way. The runs which may be made out of this city are many and offer unusual attractions to cyclists. Green Spring, Warm Springs, Butte and Deer Lodge are all accessible to the steel of steel in a very few hours' ride. For an afternoon outing there is no sport more inviting than a run to the springs, where a bath and a good dinner put the rider in excellent condition for the return trip, which may be made on wheel or by train, as best suits his humor and muscular state.

The season has scarcely more than opened in Anaconda and yet there are now about 200 wheelmen, whose numbers are receiving daily additions. A club has been suggested and will doubtless be organized during the summer. The scorers are anxious to get up a meet and try conclusions in a race for glory and for cash, and the best way for arranging races is to effect an organization to take them in charge. A meeting held in September would be pleasant, and if the proper inducements are offered many visitors would come to the city from other towns throughout the state.

More ladies of the city have not taken up the exercise is a mystery to many as wheeling is more than a craze in eastern cities among the fair. Local dealers account for the backwardness of the ladies by the peculiar conditions here which they think will wear away soon and the best of them will be as enthusiastic cyclists as can be found anywhere.

A Chicago clergyman, Rev. J. P. Brushingham, has preached a sermon on cycling in which he endorses it from a religious point of view. He says: "I wish to be enrolled an enthusiast upon the moderate use of the bicycle. It drives away the nervous tension, the hectic cheek, the wearied brain and peevish temper, renders us more agreeable to our friends and serviceable to our chosen calling. By the moderate use of the bicycle the coated tongue becomes normal once again, refreshing slumber and a less discriminating appetite are induced, and those forms of amusement which seem to confuse recreation with indoor dissipation are tabooed."

"The bicycle is not only the enemy of the railway corporation and the lively establishment, but also of the all-night saloon and the low-down theater. Enthusiasm for the use, protest for the abuse, constitute the keynote for this theme."

Long flowing robes become a source of danger by being entangled in the wheels. The only suggestion for

women on this matter is to avoid extremes. The abuse lies not so much in the costume as in the "obscurance" of the silly remarks often made by people whom that costume does not directly concern. The American woman has a right to dress as she pleases and as she deems most becoming and comfortable. It is no more harmful to ride a wheel than it is to walk or drive in a carriage with your family. I have been pleased to see a large number of wheels in the vestibules of this church during the hours of public worship.

The use of bicycles in the large cities has materially affected the revenues of street car lines. In Denver the Electric Railway company has made a public statement that the wheels used by suburban residents have reduced their receipts over \$100 per day. Chicago and San Francisco aldermen are considering the advisability of taxing or licensing bikes and the idea seems to be favorably received. In France an annual license is paid by wheelmen. One of the San Francisco aldermen said the other day on this subject: "The fact of the matter is, that the bicycle is superseding the horse, and such an extent that the horse-drawn carriage, which have heretofore supported thousands of people are practically ruined. These are lively stables, hay and feed farms and their agents, the blacksmith, the horse-shoer and the carriage and wagon-maker. I am told that fifteen thousand men and women in San Francisco are riding wheels."

"Now, the effect of this is to destroy many thousands of dollars' worth of property, and I should say that the wheelmen ought to have no scruples against paying a fair license for the use they make of the streets."

According to the statement of Secretary Bassett of the League of American Wheelmen the league is gaining in membership daily. Mr. Bassett predicts that the league will have 65,000 members before the season closes. The membership renewed from May 12 to date are, for Connecticut, 49; Maine, 91; Massachusetts, 1,015; New Hampshire, 23; New York, 2,617; Rhode Island, 72; Vermont, 3. Total for all the states, 7,243.

WORK AND WORKERS.

England has 1,700 co-operative societies.

The A. R. U. is making rapid gains in the South.

The English shoeworkers' strike has been compromised.

San Francisco street railways talk of joining the A. R. U.

The number of persons engaged in the fisheries of Great Britain is 83,466.

The first number of the government Labor Bulletin will be issued in July.

Cincinnati clothing workers won their strike, securing an increase of 25 per cent.

The stonecutters of Montreal, one of the most powerful labor unions, has joined the international.

This year all labor organizations of Australia will combine in holding a great national convention.

The Minnesota Iron company of Minnesota, has announced a 10 per cent raise in wages for its 1,000 employees.

The Denver Consolidated Tramway company has reduced the wages of street car men from 22½ to 20 cents per hour.

An Eastern paper says there is a secret movement afoot among Canadian K. of L. to leave the order and go it alone.

Over 2,000 members of organized labor in Winnipeg, Man., are uniting together for municipal and legislative reform.

John B. Lennon, general secretary of the Tailors' union, in an open letter pays a high compliment to the printers as organizers.

A strike of operatives in the cotton mills at Biddeford, Me., has been averted by an agreement to advance wages 10 per cent.

Many thousands of toilers in Chicago will be given a half holiday each Saturday during the summer. An agreement to that effect was entered into by manufacturers recently.

The financial settlement of the secretary of the American federation just issued shows that March 1 there was a balance in the treasury of \$1,313.41; receipts for March, \$1,089.74; total, \$2,403.20; disbursements, \$973.44; balance on hand, \$1,429.76.

According to the directory just issued by the Illinois State Federation of Labor there are in the state 763 organizations, the estimated membership of which is 190,750. The number of unions in Chicago is given as 330, the estimated membership of which is 111,240.

Chicago contractors have decided to hereafter employ only union carpenters at 35 cents an hour, which will compel every man working at the trade to join the union. This is done to protect themselves from men who profess to be mechanics and are not, while a man must be a journeyman carpenter to join the union.

MY SOUL.

[New discovered poem attributed to Edgar A. Poe.]

Sailing over seas abyssal
From a vessel of shame,
Once a vessel, strange and dismal—
Phantom vessel—came
To the fair isle of life,
Where his angels un-brothered
Tenanted fate's ghostly golden
Fane of Doom and Fame.

Fane of Fame by seraphs builded
In the days of yore,
There a temple chanted and gilded
From the earth's shore
Up to heaven rose its gleaming
Alt with Hope and Beauty beaming—
(Like a dream of Aida's seeming—
Had it seemed no more!)

But the pilot steering
For that temple bright,
Ever found the island veering
From his aching sight,
Till the misty shores appalling
Made the solemn darkness falling,
In his hungry grasp enthralling,
Land and sea and light.

Then the vessel sinking, lifting
Over hopes sublime
(Perished hopes) came drifting, drifting
To a wild, weird cime,
There a vast and undimmed
Is that desert land enchanted
Still is seen the vessel haunted
Out of space and time.

—New York Sun.

For all kinds of legal and mining blanks go to the STANDARD, 21 East Broadway.

MONTANA'S EMBLEM—THE BITTER ROOT.

Written for the Sunday Standard.

It was peculiarly appropriate that the bitter root should have been chosen by the people of Montana as their state flower. The bitter root is essentially a Montana plant and has given name to the most fertile valley, to the grandest range of mountains and to the most beautiful river in the state. Coulter's manual of the flora of the Rocky mountains gives the habitat of the hardy plant as Arizona, Utah, Wyoming and Montana and westward, but nowhere does it flourish so abundantly as in this state and especially in the beautiful valley which takes its name from the plant. Its prolific growth in Montana was noted by the earliest explorers and the chroniclers of Lewis and Clark contained extended reference to the plant, its beautiful blossom and the edible properties of the root.

The plant was named in honor of Captain Lewis who first noted its existence. All subsequent explorers of this region mention it and some reference to it is contained in nearly every chronicle that has ever been written of this section. Granville Stuart in his little book, "Montana as It Is," gives the following description of it in a note to the dictionary of the Chinook jargon:

"Kon-ah—'Bitter Root,' a small plant having a very pretty flower in June. The root is about three inches long and one quarter of an inch in diameter, and very often forked. It grows in many of the valleys in the Rocky mountains, but particularly about the Bitter Root valley, which takes its name from this circumstance. It forms no considerable item of food among the Indians. The Flatheads in particular dig large quantities of it (that is, the root) and use it as a vegetable, and it is, in its best, and dry it. It will then keep for years if kept dry. It is very nutritious, but has an exceedingly bitter taste, hence its name. I never could eat it, and many of the Flatheads are very fond of it."

The botanical name of the bitter root is *Lewisia rediviva*, the specific portion of the name referring to the wonderful tenacity of life which the roots possess. If they are watered or covered with soil, they will grow again. The root will revive and a new growth will start in the spring and in June the Missouri and Bitter Root valleys are transformed into a garden by the beautiful pink flowers which dot the fields and foothills, like stars in the firmament.

All old-time Montanans are familiar with the plant and most of them have used it as an article of food. It is stated in the quotation from Mr. Stuart's book, the root is gathered for food purposes in May, before it has blossomed. The root is then full and plump and the tough skin is easily removed. The edible core is white and is smooth and glistening white and is boiled in milk or water to prepare it for eating. It formed one of the staple articles of the diet of the Indians before the introduction of the white man. It gathered large quantities of it and dried it for a winter store. In this form it was treated just as dried fruit is, first soaked and then boiled.

There seemed to be much difference of opinion as to the value of the root. Stuart states that it is very bitter and not very palatable. Judge Woody has told the writer that the bitter taste is very slight and not at all disagreeable. Cooked in milk, he said, it is the most delicious of all pleasant articles of food. Others have made the same statement and still others agree with Mr. Stuart. It is probably like all other food stuff. What some people enjoy others dislike.

The bill making the bitter root the state floral emblem was introduced in the lower house of the last legislature by Hon. Walter Cooper of Bozeman, as a result of a vote taken all over the state to test the popularity of the flower. The bill was passed by a large majority. The bill is terse and brief, but covers the ground fully. It is as follows:

House bill 131, introduced by Cooper—
An act to provide a Floral Emblem for the state of Montana.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the state of Montana:

Section 1.—The flower known as *Lewisia rediviva* (Bitter Root) shall be the floral emblem of the state of Montana.

Sec. 2.—This shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Certainly, no more beautiful flower could be chosen. The bright, shell pink of the blossoms makes it one of the most attractive flowers that grow in Montana. Then there is a volume of suggestiveness in the properties of the plant. Its early growth, its persistent life, its nutritious properties, its brilliant blossoms—all these are full of suggestions. Montana could have chosen no flower more appropriate to represent her matchless resources and her sturdy citizenship.

Missoula, June 22, 1895.

PAINTER AND POET.

They Were Close Friends, but Are Not so Any More.

From the Chicago Record.

A south side young man who some times writes verses had a friend who often painted pictures. Each of them, in addition to having a young wife and a very young baby, was satisfied that his particular branch of art was the most successful medium for the expression of the finer feelings.

The two families lived in neighboring flats and were always very friendly. The wives chatted together about the best brand of baby food and the children rolled about on the floor and clanked their rattles—the highest evidence of mutual esteem.

As a rule, the two young men didn't discuss art when they met, for they knew that they couldn't agree on the subject. So they argued on the silver question, for neither of them knew any thing about it.

One evening the young man who sometimes writes poetry called with his wife and baby on the young man who often paints pictures.

"I'm writing some verses about my baby," said the first young man.

"Well, I'm painting a picture of mine," said the second.

"I'll tell you what I'll do," said the poet. "I'll write a poem about your baby if you'll paint a picture of mine."

"Agreed," responded the artist readily. "I'll do it."

Then the families were together more than ever and the mothers compared their babies minutely as to markings, disposition, prospects and other things.

At last the young man who some times writes poetry called with his wife and baby on the young man who often paints pictures.

"I've finished my portrait. So far everything has been kept a friendly secret."

The two families gathered one evening to hear the poetry and view the picture. First each father showed

what he had done for his baby and the whole company went into ecstasies.

"Best thing you ever did," said the poet to the painter.

"Best thing you ever did," said the painter to the poet.

Then they drew long breaths and the poet young man read his poem about his friend's baby and the artist showed his picture of his friend's baby.

There was a silence.

"You didn't catch the delicate suggestion of intellectuality in my baby," said the wife of the poet young man.

"And you failed entirely to do justice to my baby," said the wife of the artist.

"You can't see anything but your own baby."

And then there were other words of a similar character, only more emphatic.

Presently the wife of the poet young man gathered up her baby and went home, followed by her husband.

Since that time the two families do not know each other.

HIS FIDDLE SAVED HIM.

The Old Negro Showed That He Had a Right to Carry It.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Several nights ago as Patrolman Charles Rommel was patrolling his beat he discovered an old dandy walking down the street with a violin under his arm. When he had gotten over with him he stopped him and began questioning him. The policeman was not satisfied with the negro's account of where he had gotten the instrument and he placed him under arrest.

The negro went on without a word, and at the station gave his name as James McCloskey. The next day he was presented before Judge Smith. The policeman told the judge how he had seen the negro on the street with the instrument, and he said that he did not believe it belonged to him. It was a fine violin, he said, and a negro that no more money than this negro seemed to have could not afford to buy such a fine instrument. The policeman finally asked the judge to give him two days to look for the owner of the violin, saying that if he could not find it he would be able to locate its owner.

The time was granted him and the negro was held over. Yesterday he was again presented before the court. Those against him tried to make a few points, but they were not successful. The violin was worth \$40 or perhaps \$50. During the course of the trial the policeman told the judge that the negro had played the instrument and that was one reason he made the arrest, as he knew that a man would not pay a large sum for a thing he could not use. Up to this time the prisoner had remained in the court with his head down and did not seem to hear what was going on. When he heard that he suddenly looked up and said:

"He's mistaken, yo' honor; I didn't say I couldn't play no violin."

The judge remained silent for a moment, and then asked that the instrument be handed the negro. A light came in the darkey's face as he took the instrument into his hands. He looked at it over his shoulder and then fondled it under his arm. He then took it from under his arm and began to tune it. He had scarcely struck the first note when the crowd in the court room introduced a new element into the prisoner's dock. In a few moments the instrument was tuned, and in the sweetest strains the "Arkansas Traveler" echoed and re-echoed through the court room.

The crowd looked on with interest, and the judge had to order the negro to stop playing. While the prisoner was playing his hand trembled and his eyes shone with an unusual brightness. It was a wonderful sight to see the negro play the fiddle so well, and the crowd looked disappointed. The negro still for a moment, but he could stand it no longer. Again he placed the violin to his shoulder and began playing "The Gwine Back to Dixie." The crowd in the court room could contain themselves no longer, and it was with difficulty that order was restored. Again the negro was stopped, and the judge looked at him with the prosecuting attorney and then at the arresting officer.

"Do you say this man cannot play?" he said. The arguing of the case was finished and the negro was dismissed.

IN A WARM CLIMATE.

Some of the Discomforts of Living in a Place Like Guerrero.

From the Boston Herald.

F. R. Guernsey, describing in the Boston Herald the joys and discomforts of the tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not. The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger ones are harmless, but the small ones are not.

The tarantula is sometimes found there as big as a man's two fists. Scorpions are of all sizes, but the one which does the most harm by its bite is a small gray creature. The larger